suppose for protection of public property and the archives of the State.

Q. What disposition of it is to be made at the point to which it is to be sent? A. I do not know.

Q. Will it be sent on this evening's train? A.

. Were any precautions taken to prevent a pos-le public disturbance? A. None that I know of. . Were orders issued to any military companies connection with the removal? A. None to my

a connection with the removal? A. None to be nowledge.

Q. Were any orders issued by the Sheriff for encolling any special posse? A. No. sir.

Q. Is there any proper place for storing these rins at Bangor? A. There is no State arsenal there, and there have always been more or less arms stored

but there have always been more or less arms stored at the State House.

Q. Are these munitions to fortify the State House, and if so, against whom? A. I do not know, further than than that they are taken there, for the protec-tion of public property and the archives of the State; I do not know any use of arms except to protect public property and the archives of the State.

AN IMPORTANT CONTRADICTION.

In answer to the statement by Councillor Brown, in his remarks at Fairfield, that Farmington was brown out because the returns were not scaled up in open town meeting, two of the selectmen of this lowing in substance (the third has not been seen), that the returns were made and sealed in open town that the returns were made and sealed in open town meeting and in the presence of the town clerk and full Board of selectmen; that each signed his own name to each return and in the presence of the rest of the Board after the returns had been made up, and that the returns were then attested by the Town Clerk and sealed up in open town meeting in presence of the full Board, and the clerk of the town will make affidavit in confirmation of the

CONDEMNING THE GOVERNOR.

PHILLIPS, Me., Dec. 30, 1879. evening. Speeches were made by J. Morrison, Jr.; Charles Field, ex-Mayor Ham, of Lowiston; J. G. Hoyt, of Farmington: R. W. Soule, of Readfield, and many others, all uniting in condemning the course of the Governor and Council. Resolutions were adopted requesting our Senators and Representa-tives elect to recognize no man not legally elected.

NEWPORT. Me., Dec. 30, 1879.

The republicans held a large indignation meeting here last night, presided over by Rev. David Boyd Several earnest speeches were made by prominent republicans and resolutions, severely condemning the action of the Governor and Council, were

THE UTE NEGOTIATIONS.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COMMISSION-SUBRENDER OF THE MURDERERS DOUBTFUL-HOSTILE PERLING OF CHIEF GUERO.

Los Pinos Agency, Col., Dec. 28, 1879. The commission adjourned yesterday to meet on the 29th inst. at Cline's ranch, on Cimarron River, twenty-five miles southeast of the agency, there to await the arrival of the prisoners. General Hatch and escort left in a drizzling rain at four o'clock this morning. The five days' extension expires on the 29th inst., and if all of the Indians demanded by the commission are not then surrendered peace negotiations will end. "All or none" were General Hatch's

ations will end. "All or none" were General Hatch's parting words to Ouray as he left the commission's rooms yesterday for his ranch to hold a final Indian council, which ere this has decided the fate of the Ute nation. Ouray fully realizes the situation, and knows that if the ultimatum of the commission is not complied with the Utes must go. The surrender of the murderers is very doubtful.

CHIEF GUERO'S HOSTILITY.

Chief Guero, second in power to Ouray, being a medicine man has a large following, and has done more than all others to hinder the commission from accomplishing its work. He is in favor of war, and at the time of the White River troubles wanted to massacre the people living in the garrison, and was only restrained by Ouray. If the War Department takes charge of the Utes and the troops are ordered on they must come quickly or the Los Pinos Agency may prove a second White River affair. When Ouray leaves for Washington there will be no one left to restrain the young "bucks," and Guero is so hostile to the whites that he is liable to cut loose at any moment.

HATCH IN NO DANGER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1879. At the Cabinet meeting this afternoon there was submitted several despatches which he received the night before last. They contained no further details than have already been given. The information in possession of the government, however, is of a somewhat different character than that received by the press. There is nothing in this official informs the property of the press. There is nothing in this official informs the property of the press. There is nothing in this official informs the property of the press. There is nothing in this official informs the property of the press. There is nothing in this official informs the property of the pressure of the pressu omitted several despatches which he received the

telegraphed General Hatch to-night that the triendly Southern Ute chiefs may be brought to Washington. The Secretary does not think that there is any reason for apprehension with regard to the safety of General Hatch and his companions, and this view of the situationwas also taken by the Secretary of War and General Sherman to-day. General Sheridan, before he left the city to-day, had an interview with General Sherman, when, from what can be learned, it was decided to make the best possible disposition of the troops in order to secure their immediate availability in case of any sudden emergencies.

AN INDIAN RIDDLED WITH BALLS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 30, 1879. A despatch from Yreka says:-"Last Friday an Indian got on a spree at Orleans Bar, on the Klamath River, and assaulted P. H. Scott with a knife, se verely wounding him. James Osburn went to Scott's assistance, when the Indian turned and plunged the knife into his throat, killing him instantly. A party of miners and others in the vicinity caught the Indian, tied him to a tree and riddled his body with bullets."

EDWARD LINDNER'S ESCAPE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 30, 1879.

About a month ago Edward Lindner, an expert forger, while in custody of Wardon Johnson, of Essex County Penitentiary, on a train running from Trenton to Newark, made his escape through the window of the retiring room, and has eluded recapture ever since. Lindner's crime consisted of having ever since. Lindner's crime consisted of having altered and forged checks on the national banks in Newark, and consequently the United States Court took cognizance of the case. On the day of his escape he was before that court on a writ of habeas corpus. Prosecuting Attorney Abeel, of Newark, after the escape took steps to have Warden Johnson attached for contempt of court on account of it, and to-day there was an argument over the proceeding. Abeel stated that the escape was wanton and wicked, and Attorney General Stockton said it was culpable negligence. Warden Johnson, who was in court, replied warmly to these statements and said he would go down on his knees before the Court to ask for an investigation, and if it was not ordered by the Court he would apply to the Essex County Grand Jury. He said he used every precaution to prevent Lindner escaping. He then moved for an attachment against himself, in order to bring on an investigation. The Court said that if it inought the Warden was culpably guilty it would not hesitate to attach him for contempt, but his good character should stand for him. Finally the Court took the papers, announcing that an order would be made that would give satisfaction. Abeel says the writ for attachment will be dismissed and then the State courts will have entire control of the case. Lindner's brother, Charles, has just been convicted of a similar offence and will likely get a long term in the State Prison. Much bad bood exists between Abeel and Johnson on account of old scores, and this opportunity is availed of to show it. altered and forged checks on the national banks in

A REPLY TO M. HENRI SAY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In your issue of to-day I notice that M. Henri Say denies the truth of my statement published in your

paper of the 26th. I deny most positively the truth of any of his statements made in connection with this affair. The Le Foliet passed not a yard less than two miles from

Le Foliet passed not a yard less than two miles from the Clyde, taking not the slightest notice of any of my signals of distress.

In regard to the theoriette, I asked him to stay by me till daylight, after reporting to him our condition (it was then half-past four A. M., and the reply came back, distinctly, "No." He then steamed away, and I saw him no more, the night being bright and clear. I aftern that he stayed by me but five or six minutes. What he means by "some fellow being overboura" I have not the remotest idea.

And then, his statement as to offering to take my passengers on board is simply unitue. No such offer was made by him, nor was the question asked him. I simply wished him to report me as being disabled, which he tailed to do, either at Fortress Monroe or at Norfolk.

For the truth of my statement the affidavits of both cabin and steerage passengers, together with

A LONDON TRAGEDY.

Inquiry into the Mystery of Miss McLean's Death.

"SPIRITED" AWAY.

Murdering the Victim by Means of Rum.

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 18, 1879. Another sad tragedy has taken place here, again startling the inhabitants of London into a conscious-ness of the fact that within its vast bounds and amid the labyrinths of its multitudinous life there are sad mysteries and dark secrets constantly taking place, as it were, under people's eyes and in their very presence, and yet the terribleness of which are unknown to them. About the middle of November a lady in an almost prostrate condition was taken by a gentleman and a young woman to a Marylebone. She was so ill that she had to be carried up into a bedroom by the owner, Edward Powell. This lady was Miss Annie Jane Fanny Mc-Lean, aged thirty-four, daughter of the late Colonel McLean, C. B., of Broadway, Worcestershire, and the gentleman who brought her to this obscure coffee house was Lewis James Paine, a man of about fifty years of age, and a remarkable personage in his way, as will be seen. The third person of the party-and in the tragedy, as it appears-was the party—and in the tragedy, as it appears—was the young woman, Fanny Matthews, whose age is variously given from eighteen to twenty-two. Miss McLean was left pretty much in the charge of the coffee house keeper and his wife, who appear to be of a more human and considerate sort than London coffee house people generally are. Paine came and went, and Matthews did the same, though it was said at first that she was lady's mand to the invaild. They always left her at night, but left her well provided with what appeared to be the only thing not begradged her—raw spirits. The poor hady lingered on until the 17th of November, and then died. The Powells had, however, communicated with Miss McLean's relatives, and the funeral Paine had ordered was stopped by them ex rouse and an investigation demanded. A coroner's inquest accordingly took place, and such were the mysterions circumstances surrounding the case that every warrant was given for the initial suspicions.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

At the opening of the inquest—held by Dr. Hardwicke, coroner for Central Middlesex, at the Buffalo's Head, Marylebone road—medical evidence was adduced to the effect that death resulted from exhaustion consequent upon diseased liver, with a weak heart, eccelerated by drink-

This latter marriage took place in 1874, but Paine seems to have concealed it from Miss McLean's friends, and to have porsuaded them that he was married to her.

A FRESH VICTIM.

The two were invited as husband and wife to the shrubbery; they passed as such, and cards were issued for the use of Miss McLean bearing the head of the history of the brother soon afterward left England for America. Paine and she seem to have ived on Broadway; and according to his own account, he was the ostensible owner of everything in the house. In one of his journeys with her, he got into trouble at Stratfora and was locked up. His own account of the affair was as follows:—

The Coroner—You say that the falling off in her conduct came about when she was at the Shrubbery. How did it come about? Well, first of all she lost her mother. Then her brother Norman won away in a very uncomfortable manner, and then semething happened to me. I took her had a little bit of a popgan in my pecket. Two men stepped me and asked me my name and address because the horse was very tired and I had driven it a long way. I unfortunately used some bad language to them and they endeavored to drag mer from the cart, when my little revolver fell out of my pocket. I was locked up tho whole of the night, the next day, and part of the next night. I came up to London to see if could the heat believe the mischief yas done then by those three events.

This was how Paine accounted for Miss McLean's aileged drinking habite:—At the end of last August they came to London, as he stated, for the purpose of getting medical advice for mer, and lived until the 10th of Soptember in Alexandra street, Westbourne Park. The isandlady, who gave evidence at the inquest, stated that Faline attended to her, and that her chief food was fish dried and shell fish, but often she had nothing at all. Prior to her appearance at the inquest the second time Paine called on her and put her on her guard against something she had said, and made an offer of something the heat of the visit to L

to let the deceased have proper food, but to having seen him pour neat spirits down her throat against her will.

Mrs. Powell also gave the following evidence:—
On Thursday they arrived at the honse on the Monday) Paine brought a gentleman, a medical man, and said to him. "I will show you where her weakness is;" and dressing the deceased he said, "Look here, my dear, I have some nice ram here;" she answered. "No, I don't want it, Lewis," upon which he said to her, "You are an artful devii; if the doctor was not present you would have it;" being pressed by him she took a little, but did not finish it; the doctor continued to attend, but the never ordered her anything; it was not satisfied, and my husband called in Dr. Waller, who saw her, but doclined to attend the case without Mr. Paine's permission. He said she was suffering from the chart by the frame of the chart by the frame in. Paine brought a bottle of drink. On the Friday might had got her, but declared to the chart by the frame in. Paine brought a bottle of the chart of the control of the control of the control of the control of the paine in the room, saying, "I want to get at her." I understood him to mean he wanted information from her. He said to her, "Annie, dear, I have got a drop of good whiskey here. Now, I want to know what you gave Norman (decaased's brather) for his share. She replied. "E000," upon which he said, "You are a little humbing," and began bothering her again. I said, "Leave her alone; the is very bad," He answered. "She is all right, and the doctor says ale may live a hundred years." Br. Thornam was the doctor who came with Paine. I list the room, and when I returned they were gone. On the following Sanday decaased was wandering in lor mind. I have ask shout her check book, and Paine said. "I have

got that all right." She also asked after the Rev. Mr. Fitspatrics and I went to fetch him. He came subsequently with the deceased's aunt and other relatives. Paine came on the Monday week hofore the decased's doubt and said he proposed to take the little lady to Brighton. I said, "Why, man, she would die on the journey!" He replied, "I will go to Brighton, and send you a telegram to any the lady and I have arrived all right and have got apartments. You can show the telegram to anybody who inquires after her." My husband said he would have nothing to do with such a deception Paine said we were not to let her sign any paper. On the Monday immediately preceding her death Paine and Dr. Thornam came, I told them the deceased was very much worse, and that on the previous day she had turued blue. Thereupon Paine nushed out of the prom. and the doctor followed him into the passage and spoke to him. The doctor wont away, and Paine reappoared with Panny Mathows' sister, saying, "I have brought this young woman. She will be able to be witness." I asked. "Witness to what?" Hut he made no answer, and he girl did not speak. They wont away. In the evening he brought her agains, saying he was a friend of the droggist's down at Broudway. I said Mrs. I she down the site of the way to the second of the droggist's down at Broudway. I said Mrs. I she was the proper of the second of the droggist's down at Broudway. I said Mrs. I she was the man to see the support of the droggist's down at Broudway. I said Mrs. I she was the said was the said was the support of the droggist's down at Broudway. I said Mrs. I she down the said was a second was the support of the droggist's down at Broudway. I said Mrs.

inctive? On the morning atter deceased's death Paine came in. I said, "Oh. Mr. Paine, she died very happy:" but he did not want to hear anything about it, saying. "Oh, she was so deceiffel."

The above are the chief features of the evidence—it may be in many respects partial and inaccurate—which has been given before the Coronec's jury, and which has induced them to return a vertict of whitul nurder against Lewis James Paine, and Fanny Matthews as an accompliee. A scene occurred in the court on the delivery of this verdict. The father of the girl Matthews attempted to say something, but was advised not by the Coroner. He was a respectable looking man, and was under feelings of strong emotion. He was understood to say that his daughter had been drawn into it. Suddenly catching sight of Paine, who was sitting near the jury, he pressed through the crowd of persons standing about toward him, with the apparent intention of indicting bodily chastiscuent. His attempt was frustrated, however, by Curtis, the beadle, who took him, not without some difficulty, from the room. As he was leaving, his daughter, who had occupied a seat near the jury, and wno had listened to the verdict with much composure, sprang to her feet to hasten after him. Being stopped by the policeman who was guarding her, she exclaimed angrily, "Let me go to him. What do you mean? I am not going to run away." She was then allowed to go with him into another room, and it was said that on the way she "vowed she would tell all she knew, for she was not going to be hanged without speaking." Paine and Matthews were then committed to Newgate on the capital charge.

It should be said, although the evidence did not come out as fully as it might, that Miss Annie M'Lean was a woman of considerable injertance will be given to this point, and it will, no doubt, be urged that sonsiderable importance will be given to this point, and it will, no it was said that on the way she recedingly low of stature—indeed, as it would appear, deformed—When the case comes before

were very warn't we given for the interace was to a composition of the special policy of

any treaty merely guaranteeing the neutrality of the route.

In the course of the discussion which followed satisfaction was generally expressed at the revival of interest in a scheme of such world-wide importance, and the desirability of a careful survey of the country to be traversed was remarked upon, and, in replying to the remarks made, Captain Pim said that we should come to terms with the United States before we had anything to do with the practical building of the canal, and if we did that we should be likely to become the joint proprietors of a very useful work, available at all times and conducive to the national presperity. A vote of thanks to Captain Pim, moved by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. C. Walford, concluded the proceedings.

MURCIAN MEMENTOES.

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE POPE, THE KING OF SPAIN, VICTOR HUGO AND OTHER CELEBRITIES.

For the Murcia fele at the Paris Hippodrome a special fournal elaborately illustrated was produced honor of the occasion by the committee of the French press. Its chief interest lies in the original contributions and autographs of political, literary and artistic celebrities. The Pope, the King of Spain, M. Du'aure, and M. Victor Hugo

figure among the redacteurs of this unique newspa per; his Holiness sends two short Scriptural quota-tions in Latin:-

Quum tribularentur, de necessitatibus liberavit cos Dominus.—Psaim cvii., v. 6, (Signed) LEO, P. P. XIII.

Deninus—Pasin cvit, v. c.

(Signed)

King Alfonso is also very concise:—"In hastening to the assistance of the unfortunate victims of the inundations the peoples of Europe have proved that charity knows no frontiers. I am most happy to be able to testify my gratitude."

Another contribution which will be read with interest is that of Victor Hugo. It is not easy to render it into Euglish. M. Hugo is too often transcendental. This is how he descants on frater-

ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

A project is reported of a railway to be carried across Paris, partly underground and partly on the elevated principle, connecting all the railway ter-mini. The plans have been luid before M, Grévy, who expresses great interest in the scheme.

mini. The plans have been laid before M, Grevy, who expresses great interest in the scheme.

The Winter Palace at St. Petersburg has been recently protected by a continuous chain of policemen. Upon the rare occasions when the Emperor drives out he is surrounded by a numerous escert, and the line of route is cleared of carriages and horsemen.

It is reported in Bern that the Russian government has lately repeated the domand that the Federal government of Switzerland should expel certain of the Russian nihilists residing in Geneva and Zhrich. The Swiss authorities have again replied that they cannot expel political criminals from Swiss soil, to whick the Russian government answers that a number of the nihilists, who are indicated by name, have committed offences which are not of a purely political, but rather of a criminal, character.

In Upper Alsace the cold has made wolves and boars issue from their coverts. The termer are prowling round the villages near Mulhouse and several boars have been run over by railway traips.

At Millotitz, in Moravia, nine gypsies and two

horses were frozen to death in a field two weeks ago.

Seven thousand men are engaged in repairing the embankments of the River Arad, in Hungary. The waters are falling, but the country is a sheet of ice, at Glagovacs eighty and at Belzerend ninety houses have been carried away, the church and eight houses alone remaining in the latter place.

alone remaining in the latter place.

Venice is to be made accessible to carriages by a bridge from the mainland. The city is frozen up, an English vessel having been unable to enter the port. In Sicily the ground is covered with snow. A rich landowner there, in the province of Girgenti, has been carried off by brigands, and a carabineer commandant has been waylaid and wounded by brigands,

A picture, which has in its time undergone several A picture, which has in its time undergone several very severe ordeals, is to be put up to public auction at the Hôtel Drouot this winter. It is the "Judgment of Solomon," by Rubens, which, while in the Museum at Antwerp, was struck by a cannon ball during the siege in 1832, and was so damaged that its repairs amounted to "1,2007. Its warlike adventures did not however, end here, for after its removal to Paris it received another cannon shot during the Revolution in 1848, which struck it, if we are to believe tradition, in exactly the same-spot as the former one. This wound has also been carefully healed, and the veteran picture will now, it is to be hoped, find a more peaceful home than has hitherto fallen to its lot.

A SPIRITED ARCHERY MATCH.

ARCHERY CLUB AND ASCHAM ARCHERS, OF WILLIAMSBURG-NEW YORK THE WINNER, A very interesting match took place between the ew York Archery Club and the Ascham Archers, of Williamsburg, last night at the hall of the latter The teams consisted of four gentlemen and tw indica from each club. Quite a number of spectators were present. The match was a close one, but resulted in a victory for the New York Club by 1,380

points against the Ascham Archers' 1,313.

The hall is admirably adapted for the purpose it is used for. The building is located on a corner where two streets meet at an acute angle. The roo is thus triangular in shape, the targets being placed at the acute corner. This allows the contesting par-ties each a large space at the other angles of the rooms, whence they can shoot without danger of their arrows becoming mixed. Some of the hunt-ing jackets worn by the contestants last night were very picturesque. Every individual or the teams carried a little leathern autor over their shoulders.

their arrows becoming mixed. Some of the hunting jackets worn by the contestants last night were very picturesque. Every individual of the teams carried a little leathern quiver over their shoulders or under the right arm. The bows and arrows were all of the regulation size and of British make. The targets were the usual straw butts, with concentric rings of different colors. Each club fired at a separate target, the Aschams choosing an inclined one on an iron support; the New Yorkers used one attached to a hanging mattress. The arrows had distinguishing marks, so that it was not necessary for the marksmen to shoot turn by turn, but three could fire at a time, and after all six had finished their innings they marched to the targets and each one picked out his arrows, calling out, at the same time, his or her score. This greatly facilitated speed, and the match was concluded in about an hour and a half.

The Ascham Archers were organized last spring and have already a large membership, practising frequently at their hall. The New York Archery Club was founded on November 10. Its members have regular practice meetings once a week, and their rooms at Excelsior Hall, corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, are open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Last night Mr. John W. Sutton was captain for the evening of the New York Club, while Mr. Jerce acted as scorer, and Mr. Andrew Geyer was chosen captain of the Aschams, Mr. G. H. Sheldon acting as scorer. About eight o'clock the match began, each side first firings few arrows to habituate themselves to their positions. The distance was 30 yards and 20 "ends," divided into two rounds, of three arrows each "end," were fired. The targets had four rings and a bull's eye. The latter was of gold color, and counted 9 for the marksman who was fortunate enough to hit it; next came a ring of red which counted 7; then one of blue counting 5; then a black ring worth 3; and lastly a rim of white, for which one was scored. Those which went clear through the target were v

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church was beld in the Institution building, Forty-Church was held in the Institution building, Fortyninth street and Lexington avenue, yesterday. Mrs.
Eugene Butilh and Miss Anna Potter were re-elected
first and second directresses; Miss Anna L. Peck,
secretary; Mrs. Henry S. Fearing, treasurer, and
William Alexander Smith and Adam Norrie, trustees
of Permanent Fund. The report of the trustees
showed that the institution was entirely out of dobt,
all bills being paid monthly. But the managers
state that the whole income of the fund is not sufficient to support the institution, and therefore donations from the cheritably disposed will be weicomed.
After the business of the occasion was disposed of
the children's Christmas tree was exhibited, presents
were distributed, and a happy hour was passed by
about one hundred and fitty orphans of both sexes. IMPORTANT RAILWAY SUIT.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND THE CANADIAN GRAND TRUNK AT ISSUE OVER THE USE OF THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE, [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1879.

An important case in equity jurisprudence was argued to-day before Judge Waliace in the United States District Court, in this city, which appears so have no precedent in the law books. The conten-SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1879. tion grows out of a controversy between the Canada Southern Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Southern Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company over the International Bridge across the Nisgara River at Buffalo. The Canada Southern Company applies to the District Court for a reduction of toils, which the potitioners aver are excibitant and unfair. The case involves a large amount and has engaged the attention of distinguished counsel on both sides. The dispute between the two parties is of several years' duration. The difference between the amount claimed and the amount which the Canada Southern Railway consider it reasonable to pay is between \$50,000 and \$80,000 every year. The railway company pays the bridge company annually between \$125,000 and \$140,000, and their business is rapidly growing. The international bridge was constructed a number of years age under authority granted to two separate corporations, one Cauadian and the other American, the charlers being given by the Dominion Parliament and the Legislature of the State of New York respectively. In 1820 the two corporations were merged into one, and assumed the control of the bridge, Neither the Canadian Parliament nor the New York Legislature took the procaution to stipulate the rate of tolls to be collected for the use of the bridge, although it was explicitly set forth that all railroads desiring to run cars over it should have equal rights with each other. The New York Legislature further ompowered the directors of the American corporation to fix the amount of tolls. It is now claimed on the part of the Canada Southern Railway Company its franchises and rights, have been absorbed by the Grand Trunk Railway, the right to make this purchase having been granted by the Canadian Parliament without the concurrence or consent of the New York Legislature. The consideration was £20,000. The officers of the bridge company are the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the two shares of \$100 each not owned by the railway company are held in trust for it. The rate of tolls being collected is as follows:—For loaded freight cars, one dollar; for empty freight cars, fity cents; for passengers, ten conts. This the Canada Southern Railway claims is an exorbitant rate, yielding the Grand Trunk Railway, at the lowest estimate, a revenue of \$50,000 more than the ainnal rontal of the bridge, The Canada Southern Railway claims is an exorbitant rate, yielding the Grand Trunk Railway, at The rayer is for a lower and more equitable rate of tolls. The act of Congress provides that in case of a controversy between the bridge company and the railway companies and control of the part of the constitution of the States District Court. The counsel of railway company pays the bridge company annually between \$125,000 and \$140,000, and their business is rapidly growing. The international bridge

STILL UNIDENTIFIED.

PUBTHER DETAILS OF THE MURDER AND BOB-BERY OF AN UNKNOWN MAN IN FREMONT, OHIO, A YEAR AND A HALF AGO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

FREMONT, Dec. 30, 1878.
On Wednesday, May 22, 1878, the corpse of a stranger was found in this city. Prom the confession of Mary Eisenbeis and other facts it is known that the victim arrived here on Monday night, staythat the victim arrived here on Monday night, staying at the Teil House without registering. On Tuesday witnesses saw him with a roll of money, a gold watch and a pocketbook in, his possession. That evening Mary Eisenbeis met him on the street and decoyed him to a lonely place, where John Welch, pursuant to arrangements made with the girl, came upon them. He played the part of the injured husband, demanding money, and upon meeting with a refusal shot and instantily killed the stranger. Welch took from the corpes a roll of money, a gold watch, a pocketbook and a passbook, and placed on the corpse his own silver watch with a brass chain. Other parties who were not arrested took the corpseto the spot where it was found, placed Welch's revolver in the victim's unclinched hand and a book in his pocket, in which one of them wrote, "I am tired of life; bury me here." In the meantime Welch and the girl went to a hotel. Welch shortly afterward went out and was absent two hours, during which he called at a livery stable and tried to hire a conveyance. Failing to do this he walked to the place where his accomplices had taken the victim and then returned to the hotel, staying there until the next morning. Other facts about his movements are at present withheld from publication. Postal cards have been sent all over the country containing the description already printed in the High.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30, 1879. The following were the closing official prices

THE TOHOUTHE MOTO STOR	crossed orners braces or
mining stocks to-day:-	
Alpha 914	Justice 1%
Alta 2%	Leviathan 13-32
Argenta 1%	Leopard 5-32
Belcher 236	Lady Washington %
Best & Belcher 10%	Mexican 17
Bullion 3%	Martin White 9-16
Bodie 9	Mono 4%
Belle Isle 136	Mammoth 2
Bechtel 134	Northern Belle 6%
Boston Consolidated 114	North Bonanza 19-33
Bulwer 912	Noonday 4%
Black Hawk 19-32	Navajo 14
Belvidere	Ophir 1816
California 4	Overman 5%
Choffar 5%	Potosi 236
Con. Virginia 4	Real del Monte 1%
Crown Point 214	Savage 5%
Con. Pacific 414	Sierra Nevada 17%
Caledonia 1	South Bulwer 9-16
Caledonia B. H 3	South Noonday 1%
Eureka Con 16%	Silver King 614
Exchequer 2%	Syndicate 114
Gould & Curry 5	Silver Hill 27-32
Grand Prize 1	Tioga 21/6
Golden Terra 12	Tip Top 2
Hale & Norcross 6	Tuscarora 5-32
Hillside 1%	Union Consolidated, 39%
Imperial 11-32	Wales 314
Independence 1	Yellow Jacket 8%
Julia Consolidated 2	
	and the second second

GEORGE RHINEHARDT'S DEATH.

JOHN SCHMITTLEB COMMITTED TO JAIL TO AWAIT THE GRAND JURY'S ACTION. The concluding session of the inquest on the body of George Rhinehardt was held on Monday evening in Justice Delehanty's court room, Long Island in Justice Delenanty's court room, Long Band City. John Schmittler, the paisoner, was present, with Counsellors Noble and Mott. Coroner Davren was aided in the investigation by Mr Benjamin W. Downing, District Attorney for Queens county. Charles Schneider testified that he knew deceased and the prisoner, and drank with them on deceased and the prisoner, and drank with them on the night of the murder at Garry's saloon; Schmit-tier wanted Rhinehardt to go home; he re-fused unless the prisoner went with him; both went out soon after and witness observed them in animated conversation; Beinhardt attempted to get on his wagen and slipped off; witness helped him on and he drove sway; saw no blood on his face. Charles Kelly and Gaarles Donezan gave cor-roborative evidence. Officer Eagan testified to Smith identifying the stick shown to have been used by Schmittler, and Patrolman Carroll corroborated his testimony.

Smith identifying the stick shown to have been used by Schmittler, and Patroiman Carroll corroborated his testimony.

John Lind and Mrs. Lind testified to the neglect of Rhinehardt by Mr. and Mrs. Nestler, with whom he was staying; Mrs. Nestler had said that Rhinehardt had "a hole in his skuli;" the Nestlers did not send for any physician. Officer Charles O'Gennor, of the New York police, testified to having arreated Schmittler several times in New York for assaulting drunken persons. Arthur Henrally said that Nestler told him he was only drunk and would be all right in a short time. The Coroner then charged the jury, and after deliberating about an hour they rendered the following verdict:—"We find that decoased came to his death by a fracture of the skull and the rupture of an artery caused by the blow of a piece of beard in the hands of John Schmittler."

The prisoner was then committed to the Queens County Jail to await the action of the Grana Jury. The District Attorney vainly advocated the propriety of holding Nestler and his wife as accessory after the fact, on account of their neglect to procure medical attendance for Rheinhardt, as his life might have been thereby saved.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

OFF ON THE SOUTHERN TRIP-PROGRAMME OF

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1879. The ex-President received callers this morning until half-past ten and afterward walked about the city with General Beale until half-past two. He then unched at General Beale's residence. All the members of the ex-President's family were present with the exception of his married daughter Nellie. At half-past five P. M. himself and party left for Richmond in Colonel Scott's private car President. The party consisted of the ex-President and wife, Genparty consisted of the ex-President and wife, General and Mrs. Sheridan, Colonel and Mrs. Grant, Miss Kitty Feit, of Gaiena, and Byron Andrews, of the Chicago Inter-Oceam. They expect to be in Charleston New Year's morning. From Charleston they go to Fernandina, Fla., by way of Savannah instead of Cedar Keys, as was originally intended, at Fernandina they will ombark for Havans on the steamer Alexandria, of the New York and Havans line, which lett New York Saturday and will put in at Fernandina for them. This is the steamer on which the party originally intended to sail from New York, and has been fitted up with accommodations expressly for them. General Sheridan will accompany the party as tar as Havans. His future movements will be governed by the course of events in the Indian country.

FREDERICKSBURG PEOPLE DISAPPOINTED.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 30, 1879.
In anticipation of the ex-President's passing through this place on his Southern route to Cuba, the Mayor and most of the City Council and a large number of citizens, embracing many of our leading number of citizens, embracing many of our leading people, together with the City Band, met the early train this morning to pay their personal respects to him and to wish him a safe and pleasant journey and were much disappointed at his not being on the train, his departure from Washington having been delayed.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 30, 1879.

The ex-President and party reached Richmond tonight in the 10:15 train, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad; and the special
car in which they travel was immediately switched off and taken across the river to the Rich switched on and taken across the river to the Richmond and Danville Railroad, where the trucks were changed and the party proceeded on their journey. Owing to the time of departure from Washington being changed and the lateless of the hour, only small crowds, mostly colored, were at the various places along the route to this city to greet the distinguished traveller.

BOSTON'S LOSSES.

SEARCHING AMONG THE RUINS OF THE PIRE PRESH DETAILS OF THE AMOUNTS OF INSUR-

The ruins of the recent fire on Federal street still struct large crowds. In the cellar of the building occupied by Houghton, Osgood & Co. and Warren & Co. a safe was found to-day by the firemen. The contents, mostly papers, had been destroyed. Another huge safe was found imbedded in the basement. Owing to the debris in the building of Rice, Kendall & Co. still smouldering the work of clearing out that pile was deferred till to-morrow. Members of the Insurance Brigade say the loss will be considerably less than a million and a half. It is said that Houghton, Osgood & Co. and other firms had rid themselves of a large part of their stock at Ohristmas and that their insurance was to cover new stock to come in. Rice, Kendall & Co., it is reported, was the only firm that was carrying a full stock, and their loss will not fall short of the first estimate.

that was carrying a full stock, and their loss will not fall short of the first estimate.

INSURANCE.

The following companies outside of Boston have insurance on Messrs. Rand. Avery & Co.'s stock:—Imperial and Northern, \$3,180; Orient, of Hartford, \$3,180; Hoffman, of New York, \$2,120; Standard, of Trenton, \$2,756; Tradesmen's, of New York, \$3,180; Newark City, \$2,756; Fire Association, of Fhiladelphia, \$3,180; Phennix, of Hartford, \$1,590; National, of New York, \$2,750; Transatlantic, \$2,756; Largyette, of New York, \$2,756; Howard, of New York, \$1,590; British America, \$2,120; Equitable, of Providence, \$2,756; Gastian, of New York, \$2,276; Largyette, of New York, \$3,180; Gardian, of New York, \$2,120; Home, of New York, \$3,180; Phennix, of London, \$3,180; Williamsburg City, \$3,180; Forlia, Gardian, of New York, \$3,180; Phennix, of London, \$3,180; Williamsburg City, \$3,180; Forlia, \$4,700; Northewestern National, \$2,756; Union, of Cincinnati, \$2,756; Miami Valley, of Onlo, \$2,756; Citizens', of Cincinnati, \$2,756; Ohlo, of Chillicothe, \$2,756; Atlantic, of Providence, \$2,756; People's, of Connecticut, \$2,756; Ohlo, of Chillicothe, \$2,756; Atlantic, of Providence, \$2,756; Gard, of Philadelphia, \$2,110; German, of Buffalo, \$2,756; Lundon and Lancashire, \$3,180; Fire and Marine, \$3,180; Traders', of New Jersey, \$3,180; Traders', of Chicago, \$3,180; Fire and Marine, \$3,180; Traders', of Chicago, \$3,180; Fire men's, Ohlo, \$3,180; Farnfeld, Connecticut; \$3,180; Merchantis, of New York, \$3,180; Traders', of New Jersey, \$3,180; Traders', of Chicago, \$3,180; Fire men's, Ohlo, \$3,180; Germania, of New York, \$3,180; Lancashire, \$2,120; Merchants', of Providence, \$2,756; Marchants', of Providence, \$2,756; Marchants', of Providence, \$2,756; Marchants', of Providence, \$2,756; Marchants', of Rossouri, \$2,750; Ratgers, of New York, \$3,180; Traders', of Chicago, \$2,756; Washington, of Clincinnati, \$2,756; Farmers', of Clincinnati, ington, of Cincinnati, \$2,756; Farmers', of Cincin nati, \$2,756; Merchants and Mechanics', of Rich mond, \$2,756; Mechanics', of Brooklyn, \$2,756; New York Central, \$2,756; Firemen's Trust, of Brooklyn, \$2,750.

TERRA-COTTA WORKS BURNED.

The works-of the Potomac Terra Cotta 30, 1872.

Situated on the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohic Railroad, about three miles from this city, were totally destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is roughly estimated at \$60,000.

COLORED ÉMIGRATION.

PRIERRIUMO, Va., Dec. 30, 1879. One hundred and seventeen colored emigrants from Goldsboro, N. C., arrived here this morning es roue to Washington, from which place they go to Indianapolis. The emigrants, consisting of men, women and children, were under the charge of J. S. Dukahart, general passenger agent of the Baltimore, and Ohio Railroad. Several hundred more are soon!

A CANNIBAL PUNISHED.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 30, 1879. at Fort Saskatchewan on the 20th inst., this being the first legal execution in the Northwest Territory.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

For Wednesday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, warmer southerly winds, shifting in north-ern and western portions to colder northerly, partly higher pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and upper lake.

region, stationary or falling barometer, northwest, veering to southwest winds, cloudy weather, with

valleys, warmer southerly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather, with rain or snow.

For the lower lake region, rising followed by-falling barometer, cooler northeast veering to-warmer southeast winds, cloudy weather and occasional snow or rain.

For the Middle Atlantic States and New England. diminishing northerly winds, rising barometer, cooler, clear followed by partly cloudy weather.

For the Pacific coast region, clear or partly clouds weather, except rain in the North Pacific. For the canal regions of the Middle States, tem-

peratures will generally fall below freezing.

The Central Mississippi will rise somewhat and the Upper Ohio slightly, but the Lower Ohio will

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk and Cape Hatteras, and are ordered for Macon and Cape Lookout. THE WEATHER VESTERDAY.

The following record will snow the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's phar-macy, Henald Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

| 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 1878, 1879 | 187